By Charles S. Moore, Chief Parole Officer, New Jersey Re-

(Exclusive service the Survey Press | boy bad, too good a home and too bad a home. One young man I know is the son of a man who

T pays to give men a chance for "once a thief always a thief" is not true. After eight years' experience, I think the parole system is successful. The United States federal prisons began, on Sept. 1, 1919, to parole prisoners. They have started on the right way to give the convicted man an

opportunity to redeem himself.

One inmate of the New Jersey reformatory who was paroted five years ago now holds a good position as a traveling salesman at \$3,000 a year and commission. He has a wife and two-children. He was committed for breaking, entering and larceny. He almost killed the owner of the house before the alarm could be given. Until he was paroled he had never worked a full month. Another young man was sent to us for grand larceny. He made up his mind that he would not live up to the rules. He was one of those we call "bad ones." A change came over him all at once and he made up his mind that he was going to be a man. After a while he earned his parole and later a full release. Today he holds a position in the fire department of a large city. opportunity to redeem himself.

position in the fire department of a large city.

People are always ready to criticize when a puroled immate makes a second mistake. It is impossible to have success with every case but 60 per cent of those from this institution are reformed. The final result in 15 per cent of the cases is unknown, 5 per cent reliapse and 20 per cent have neither bettered their condition nor have they committed a second offense.

Some while on parole make the best of men and when granted a full release, knowing there is no cheek upon them fall again and commit crime. The longer they are kept on parole the better are the results, because they understand that if they violate their parole conditions they will be brought back.

GIVEN ELEMENTARY TRAINING.

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In our institution those who are unable to write their names when admitted are not allowed to leave until they have learned to write a letter intelligently. We try to give the young men as much elementary knowledge as we can. We parole over 300 a year. No one is permitted to leave until suitable employment has been found for him and the employer must know who he is, and sign a form that he will try to help make a man of him.

I have never found an employer who

to help make a man of him.

I have never found an employer who was in need of help who would not give a paroled boy an opportunity to prove himself a man. I have had as many as 20 of my boys in one factory at one time, working as laborates, iron. at one time, working as laborers, iron-workers, and electricians. They re-ceive the same pay as the regular em-

ployes.

There are two things which make a

PRIZE WINNERS OF LAST WEEK'S CONTEST

EDGAR BAILEY, box 168, Calder's station, Utah, Book, Roosevelt's African Hunt.

SECOND PRIZE. LUCILE HINCKLEY, 840 east Sev-

enth South, City, Book, Prince of the House of David. THIRD PRIZE.

GLEN CURTIS, Kaysville, Utah, Card Trip Around the

FOURTH PRIZE. MERLE HILL, Murray, R. D. No.

4. Utah, Paper Dolls of All Na-

CORRECT ANSWERS TO THE River; No. 3, Quick; No. 1, Baker; No. 5, Cart; No. 6, Tender; No. 7, Cloves: No. 8, Mountains, Read conditions carefully

WASH'ER

MATTER WISHER

man I know is the son of a man who has a fine business, with a number of men in his employ. He was given plenty of spending money by his mother. She found that John spent more than she could give him. Next he robbed his father's store at d sold goods to get money to buy cigarettes, and for moving picture shows. The father suspected one of his employes and had him arrested. This man told the police and the father what the son had been doing. The father lodged a complaint against his son for breaking and entering. The young man was paroled in due time to a suitable, position. About a month later his mother wrote that she had taken John away from that she had taken John away from his work and was going to keep him home and pay him \$3 a week to be a good boy. I found other employment for this young man and instructed him that his work has resisted. that if he did not keep this position he would be returned for violating his parele. He kept this place four months and then left. He was returned to the

and then left. He was returned to the institution. Today, after a second parole, he is married and has settled down. He has a pleasant home, three children and a good trade. He has had his full release for two years. ANOTHER CASE.

ANOTHER CASE.

Another case will illustrate what I mean by too bad a home. A boy who was sent to the reformatory for highway robbery in time was paroled. I visited his home, which was not fit for a paroled inmate to enter. The father and mother were both smoking clay pipes and three or four men were drinking. It was one of the most filthy houses I have ever entered. I saw at once the cause of the boy's downfall. He admitted to me that many a time he had gone home after a day's work and found his father and mother drinking and nothing for him to eat. He ing and nothing for him to eat. He would then go out on the corner and shoot craps with the boys.

Experience has shown that for the real work of the reformatory to be salesfactorily done the maximum term

satisfactorily done the maximum term for which the first time criminal may be sentenced is very often insufficient. This sentence should be made actually indeterminate. While the reformatory in a legal sense is a penal institution. the young men are not sent solely for the young men are not sent solely in-punishment but rather to give time to consider, with helpful surroundings, the certain results of evil deeds. While in the reformatory a man's conduct is rated according to industry, skill, study and behavior. They are taught to and behavior. They are taught to work, they are given the advantages of a school and required to make reason-

A SUCCESSFUL PLAN.

The idea of a three months' reward for schelarship, industry and skill originated with Dr. Frank Moore, the present superintendent, and, as far as is known, is in use only in this institution. It has been given a thorough trial and is an incentive to every intended to the control of the control nate who earnestly desires parole release to live up to the full privileges thereby offered.

A great many of our inmates are of the lower class, a large number being foreigners who get into trouble simply through ignorance, others coming from middle class families and some from middle class families and some from the best of homes. After dismissal they secure places in all lines of work, as motormen and conductors, as engineers, as stenographers, firemen, fron-work-ers, electricians, farmers, chauffeurs and in many other kinds of work: Al-most all are anxious to let us know of their success. Only the other day I re-ceived a letter which is a fair sample of many that I get: of many that I get: Mr. Charles S. Moore

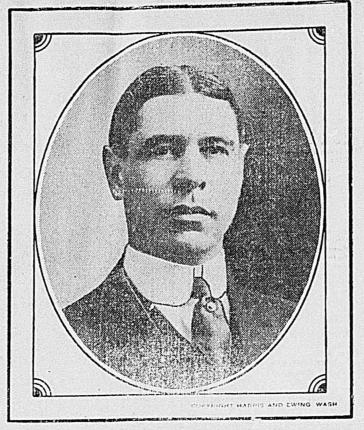
Dear Sir: I am steadily employed as chauffeur and earn from \$85 to \$100 per month. I have not earned less than \$50 a month since my release and I am putting the eggs away for future use.

I am now married and would like to pay you a visit. I wish I could only see the day when all the boys were free like myself. I suffered very much dur-ing the 53 weeks I was there, and as long as I have any common sense I shall do right.

HI-LO!

Deseret News Puzzle Department

Prize Puzzle No. 8 Contest Closes Thursday 6 p. m.



HENRY C. EMERY. Chairman of the Tariff Commission

Medical Men in an Argument

It will be recalled that several bills | would not mind so much if the superflu-It will be recalled that several oils made their appearance in Congress last spring, all of them designed in one way or another to nationalize the medical system of the country. Of these the most important was the one introduced by Senator Owen, which provided for a national department of health. In the bouse there was also the Mann In the house there was also the Mann bill, providing for "the enlargement of the public health and marine hospital service." In addition to the clause quoted above, this bill called for conventions of government and state doc-tors at Washington, such conventions to be held at the government expense, It is considered probable that bills of a It is considered probable that bills of a similar nature will be introduced at the next session, and that the controversy stirred up last year by their partisans may be renewed, says the N. Y. Post.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the bills, the League for Medical Freedom sprang into existence. To a certain extent to a rather large extent

Freedom sprang into existence. To a certain extent, to a rather large extent indeed, its members were drawn from the branches of the medical profession opposed to the allopaths—the homeopaths, eclectics, osteopaths, and a few of the so-called "regulars" who resented the political activity of the American Medical association, not to speak of many lay persons, generally interested in the controversy. The American in the controversy. The American Medical association, it may be well for remark, consists mainly of allopaths, and is dominated by physicians of that professional faith, at any rate,

Now, concerning the points at issue there must of necessity be many varied views. Unfortunately, the contest between the opposing parties has become so bitter that it is difficult to get unbiased material from which to form an estimate of the rights—undoubtedly many—to, be found in the doubtedly many—to be found in the doctrines of either side. The most interesting phase of the whole dispute, however, is probably the fact that it is caused by the tremendous increases In the number of practising physicians. Thanks to the scores of medical schools and colleges in every state, large and small, there are so many dectors today that they are cutting into each

REGULATION DEMANDED.

At least that is the view-point of numbers of doctors, including many in favor of and opposed to the bills, And there seems little reason to doubt the shall do right.

We have every reason from our experience at this reformatory for believing that in every life there is a better side, a right principle, a spark of goodness. It is a duty to search out that better nature and develop it. Every parole system should be governed by that principle.

I'LL TAKE THAT ONE.

50F0

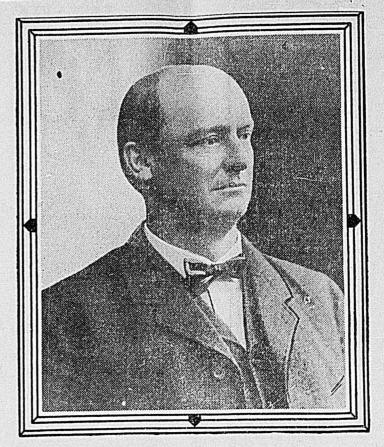
THOW MUCH IS IT?

LI

ous physicians were of their own be-lief, but they think something should be done to regulate those outsiders they regard as quacks or little better.

One also faces the fact that the doctors have become fired of working for people who never pay their bills. Time was when many men thought nothing of putting off the doctor for months. The butcher must be paid, even the picayune bills of the plumber required picayune bills of the plumber required settlement, but the doctor could wait. It was not until 1858 that a doctor had the power to bring a legal action to collect a bill in England. Conditions have been about the same or this side of the water; and at last the doctor grew tired of being the butt of the comgrew tired o' being the butt of the com-munity. He decided it was about time that he was paid like other workmen. So he took a leaf out of the book of his brother mechanics of lower degree, and organized. He formed county as-sociations and the county associations formed state associations, and the state formed state associations, and the state associations became affiliated into a national organization. With erganization came power. Up to 10 years ago, the American Medical association included only some 5,000 members, who represented the top layer of the profession. They had attained their positions by large work. But shortly after this the hard work. But shortly after this, the American Medical association was re-organized, thousands of new members were taken in, and the present aggres sive policy was adopted. The elemen in control had the imaginative quality which counts for much in crusading. They appreciated the great influence that the dectors of he country could have if they worked shoulder to shoul-

DOCTORS URGED INTO POLITICS Doctors in every locality were urged to get into polities. Many a doctor who had a chance of running for state office was helped by the association, by his state and county bodies, and by other doctors in his home town. Doc tors were instructed how to approach their congressmen and representative in the state legislatures and secur in the state legislatures and secure pledges of favorable enactments for the medical profession. Everywhere the rolley was maintained. It cost a good deal of money, but it has been vindicated by results, according to all accounts. The doctors are far better placed today than they were less than a decede area. It was only the other decade ago. It was only the other day that an Iowa court decided that the federated doctors of the state must be considered as a labor union, and as such entitled to charge any uniform



CHESTER H. ALDRICH, Governor-elect of Nebraska.

fee they might care to stipulate and to refuse to attend patients for less than that fee.

All this may not seem particularly relevant to the subject under discusrelevant to the subject under discussion, but as a matter of fact it bears upon the present situation. As a final consummation of their campaign, the physicians who are members of the American Medical association, in conjunction with various great life insurance companies are anxious to effect a standardization of their profession, so to speak, through the establishment of the national board of control, previously mentioned. They assert that such a scheme would prevent much of the malpractise that goes on today, that it would throw out the quacks and fakers. would throw out the quacks and fakers, bring about the adoption of a uniform set of theories and practises for fighting disease, insure government supervision of many branches of the public health that would benefit such supervision, and reduce the death rate.

"Instead of a town of 5,000 or 10,000 people having 20 or 30 physicians," says Dr. Lukson Perry, Welsh dean of

people having 20 or 30 physicians," says Dr. Judson Perry Welsh, dean of Pennsylvania state university, "each holding himself in readiness to set a fracture, amputate a limb, adjust spectacles to weak eyes, treat fevers, eruptions, diseases of the eye, ear, throat, stomach, lungs, intestines, and so on down the calendar of human diseases, I expect before the middle of the twentieth century that we shall see such towns and probably portions of the surrounding country under the care of a staff of physicians in the employ of a staff of physicians in the employ of the government—state, or, possibly, national.

"This medical staff will have to do many other things in the community. If a schoolhouse, a dwelling house, an opera house, or a factory is to be built, the plans must be submitted to this staff for approval, in order that the heating, ventilation and sanitary appliances may be correct and that none of these things may become a menace to the health, and therefore to the happiness and usefulness of any portion of the community; the sewerage system, the water supply of the community, the street cleaning, and, possibly, the house cleaning will be under the inspection of these medical experts." "This medical staff will have to do

IN THE OPPOSITION CAMP.

This outlines the aims of some of the This outlines the aims of some of the doctors who desire to see a secretary of national health in the cabinet of the next president. And while their plan sounds practical, it is only fair to give the opposite side. According to the opposition, the men who have organized in four months a league with more than 100,000 members, the plan of the allopath physicians of the American Medical association is simply intended to turn the country over to the grasp of what they call a medical trust, or, to employ a more accurate simile, a state employ a more accurate simile, a state medical system, analogous to a state religion. They assert that the first re-sult of the establishment of a national health department would be an upward tondency in maileal fees accumpanied. employ a more accurate simile, a health department would be an upward tendency in medical fees, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the number of practising physicians. "There are too many doctors." That is the uni-versal plea. It is also the plea of the clergymen, to be sure. But, says the League for Medical Freedom, the cler-gymen have no highly organized ma-chine for the purpose of swinging legis-lation in their favor.

chine for the purpose of swinging legis-lation in their favor.

To those who question the possibility of a government department ever secur-ing a position of dominance over any profession, the opponents of the so-called "health bills" reply that a gov-ernment department of health must in-evitably be controlled by the American Medical association. There are at present some 7,000 doctors in the govevitably be controlled by the American Medical association. There are at present some 7,000 doctors in the government service. They are all aliopaths. They receive salaries of from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year, and, in addition to their salaries, in the majority of cases, they receive concessions in the way of quarters, rations, and fuel at low cost, horses, etc., which would total up to another thousand. up to another thousand.

Now, a national health department might require the services of at least 10,000 addit and doctors, and it is said that they would all be allopaths. This that they would all be allopaths. This would mean a compact body of allopathic surgeons administering the department. It would also mean medical stagnation, according to opponents of the plan. No other medical creeds would have a chance, they declare. Gradually, by legislation and public education, the people would be weaned away from everything except allopathy. The result would be a cessation of en-

education, the people would be weaned away from everything except allopathy. The result would be a cessation of enterprise in the fighting of disease. Secure in the dominion, the allopaths, or the American Medical association, to borrow the doctrines of the league, would have no incentive for making new discoveries.

Or course, nobody loses sight of the fact that even in this day of municipal and state regulation of medical practise many quacks get through the meshes of the law. Even the league admits this. But the league contends that it is better to have the laws lax enough to let through a few "fakers" than to raise the bars to such an extent that doctors would soan belong to a limited and favored profession. The vast increase in the number of students graduated annually has not resulted so far in a decrease in medical efficiency in the country, they point out. America never stood so high in clinical science as she stands to-

CHARGES AGAINST ALLOPATHS.

Already, it is said, the allopathic doctors of the American Medical associa-tion have secured control of the boards of health of many states, counties and numicipalities, from which positions of rantage they operate against physi-cians of the rival creeds. States in-cluded under this head are Ohio, Texas, Maryland and Delaware, So much for the contentions of the

opponents of the move for a national health department. It is interesting, however, to note that in his "Social Statistics," published half a century

ago, Herbert Spencer drew attention to the increasing spirit of independence manifested in the medical profession and gave warning against the pursuit of that spirit to the point where it ceased to be independence and became

selfishness. "There is an unmistakable wish to "There is an unmistakable wish to establish an organized, tax-supported class, charged with the health of men's bodies, as the clergy are charged with the health of their souls," he said. "And whoever has watched how institutions grow—how by little and little a very innocent-looking infancy unfolds into a formidable maturity, with vested interests, political influence, and a strong instinct of self-preservation— will see that the germs here peeping forth are quite capable, under favorable circumstances, of developing into such an organization."

It is the very fact that so many Americans have watched the illustra-

Americans have watered the indistra-tion of this principle carried out by so many different professions and indus-tries that has given rise to the move-ment directed at the passage of the "health bills" health bills.

In all probability, Congress will have further opportunities to thresh out the matter at the coming session. The country seems to need information on the subject, and in the opinion of many conservative doctors, it is best to withhold one's opinion until more light has been east into the cracks and crannies of the controversy.

A SIMPLE SAFEGUARD FOR MOTHERS.

Mrs. D. Gilkeson, 326 Ingles Ave., foungstown, Ohlo, gained wisdom by xperience. "My little girl had a se-Youngstown. Ohlo, gained wisdom by experience. "My little girl had a severe cold and coughed almost continuously. My sister recommended Foley's Honey and Tar. The first dose I gave her relieved the inflammation in her throat and after using only one bottle her throat and lungs were entirely free from inflammation. Since then I always keep a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar in the house. Accept no substitutes. — Schramm-Johnson Drug Co.

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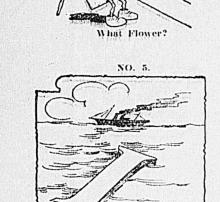
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the sex--quickly cured at
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Consultat i o n
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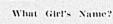
Weak, out, sickly wo-

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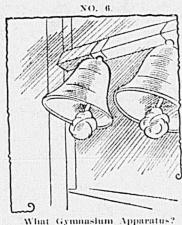
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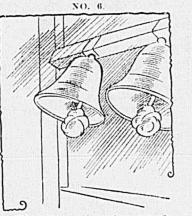


First Prize



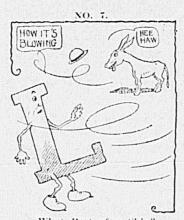
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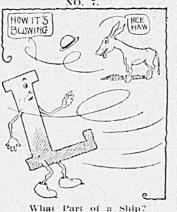


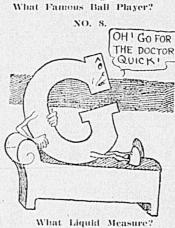
Musical Instrument

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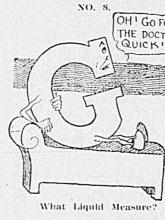


What Type of Flying Machine?









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> CONDITIONS—Give name, age, town and state. Age limit 14 years. Remember correct spelling and neatness is considered in awarding prizes.

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